Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: CivicFocus 2026 - 2030 (25-0001525)

Id	25-0001525
Date	20-01-2026
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	CivicFocus 2026 - 2030
Contract party	Stichting Wilde Ganzen/Ikon (30077233)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	20000000
Start date	01-01-2026
End date	31-12-2031
Full name	CivicFocus: a contribution to the strengthening of Dutch Development Initiatives through capacity strengthening and financial support.
Summary	CivicFocus supports Dutch Development Initiatives and In-country partners with capacity strengthening; gives financial support to projects in Low and Middle Income Countries; and mobilises involvement of the Dutch public in international cooperation. It is open to initiatives in Lower- and Middle Income Countries and there is a dedicated window for Ukraine. The programme includes diaspora and religious organisations.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	29-09-2025
Proposal's reference number	CivicFocus
Budget holder	DSO (8141DSO)
Limit access	No
Related activity	n/a

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	DSO FOCUS grants (1703U03080006)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 10% (inclusive.) and 25% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	15150 Democratic participation and civil society
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Not targeted
_Security & Stability	Not targeted
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Migration	Not targeted
Good Governance / participation	Significant
Explain your choices	Policy marker 'equality between men & women' is deemed significant because women and girls are often the target population in a large number of projects under the programme. Projects will conduct a gender analysis to examine gender equality and identify opportunities for addressing gender. Gender is part of monitoring and capacity strengthening. The score for climate change adaptation is deemed significant because part of the projects in LMICs aim at reducing climate vulnerability in sectors of water, education and agriculture. The score for good governance / participation is deemed significant: the programme activities aim to strengthen the role of CSOs to be an actor to achieve the SDGs and to increase the legitimacy of CSOs by emphasizing local participation and local resource mobilisation.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Worldwide
Division of budget	
Ukraine	25 %
Undefined	75 %
Total	100 %

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

CivicFocus is a five year programme aiming at 'a sustainable and effective contribution to inclusive development results in Low Middel Income Countries (LMICs) while increasing the involvement of Dutch citizens with international development cooperation'.
The activity will strengthen the capacity of Dutch Private Development Initiatives (PDIs) and their in-country partners (ICPs). Executing organisation Wilde Ganzen (WG) will function as a fund manager for small scale projects developed in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) by Dutch PDIs and their in-country partners (ICPs). The programme will also support visiblity of Dutch PDIs through campaigning and story-telling. Local ownership and gender are central elements in the programme, as reflected in the trainings and in the overall emphasis on equality and local legitimacy, including local fundraising.
The programme is in line with policy guidelines and priorities. The policy letter on International Development 'Doing what is good for the Netherlands' acknowledges the important role of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in effective development assistance and states that the government will continue to work with them when doing so serves the interests of the Netherlands, or when cooperation contributes to the core themes of our policy. The letter explicitly highlights Dutch PDIs as a possibility to support engagement on the part of the Dutch public and to ensure that their views are incorporated in the development and implementation of policy, particularly when it comes to water, food and health.
CivicFocus is one of the eight instruments developed under the broader policy framework *Focus*. The policy letter on the new policy framework *Focus* 2026-2030 provides guidelines for strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations in a number of thematic areas, including Dutch Private Development Initiatives (PDIs). Local ownership, capacity strengthening and gender are central elements in all instruments and a minimum of 30% of the budget is to be spent on service provision.
CivicFocus pays special attention to the inclusion of diaspora and religious organisations as is mentioned in the policy framework. The projects in LMICs financed by the programme consist mainly of service provision within education, health and economic development. As a result of a parliamentary request, part of the programme's budget will be dedicated to Dutch PDIs and ICPs that work on/in Ukraine.
The programme sees international cooperation as a concern of governments, CSOs, companies and citizens where each stakeholder can play a role. The importance of a multi-actor approach is emphasized by the Dutch Action Plan for SDGs.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity
- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

PDIs (and ICPs) are well placed to be change agents for achieving development goals and to mobilize support for international cooperation. They are rooted in society both here and in LMICs, they are flexible and cost efficient. These organisations are even more important in a context of reduced official development aid.
WG in its **problem analysis** identifies three problems. Firstly, the support of Dutch citizens for international cooperation is limited. Recent studies indicate that Dutch citizens value equality and recognize global interdependence but at the same time are not much inclined to act on this. Secondly, PDIs often feel it is not their task to inform and mobilize the public or sometimes tend to use a communication frame that is not constructive or respectful, e.g. the frame of the 'powerless victim'. And thirdly, the capacity of PDIs and their in-country partners (ICPs) to effectively contribute to development goals in LMICs is limited due to organisational, technical, financial or strategic limitations. Sometimes the relation between PDIs and ICPs is unequal, projects are often small-scale and specific or not sufficiently embedded in the local context.
The **theory of change** (ToC) states the following impact / objective: 'A sustainable and effective contribution to inclusive development results in LMICs while increasing the involvement of Dutch citizens with international development cooperation' with 3 strategies to achieve this objective. which are: **capacity strengthening** of PDIs and ICPs; **financing** of development projects in LMICs through adding (generally 50%) to already mobilized funds by PDIs and ICPs; stimulate **visibility** of PDIs and their ICPs through storytelling and information dissemination. Each strategy has a number of quantitative and qualitative outcomes and results. The strategies are mutually reinforcing.
The first strategy addresses all mentioned problems and consists of capacity strengthening of PDIs and ICPs. This includes practical organisational and communication issues as well as local ownership, equality and gender. It will result in organisations that are better able to inform and mobilize support among Dutch citizens who are at the same time better able to design and implement development projects.
The second strategy 'financing of development projects' goes hand in hand with capacity strengthening and equally addresses all problems. Selection criteria include the degree of local ownership, local resource mobilisation, local embeddedness, gender mainstreaming and the degree to which the PDIs are actively involving Dutch citizens. Hence the criteria for additional finance

(generally 50% of already mobilized funds) form themselves an incentive for good practices. Organisational strengthening of the ICP is considered key for durability. For this reason, WG can temporarily finance exploitation costs while the organisation strengthens its capacity to mobilize local resources.
The third strategy provides an enabling environment for PDIs to communicate on international cooperation and addresses the first problem. Besides capacity strengthening (strategy 1) of individual PDIs on better communication to the Dutch public, WG also creates and enabling environment through for example sector-wide communication to the Dutch public and organizing public events

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
- Who are the other main stakeholders?
- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

Target groups are PDIs, ICPs, Dutch citizens and people in LMICs.
PDI is defined as: a group of people who directly or indirectly support activities in development countries. They raise funds locally, and with this, support an ICP in a LMIC. They work small scale and on a voluntary basis. PDIs work mostly in education, health and economic development. The way of working is characterized by drive and motivation and connection to Dutch citizens in all segments of Dutch society. PDIs have great potential to provide effective aid for development goals as well as increase the support within Dutch society for international cooperation.
PDIs work together with **ICPs** that are located in LMIC. They can be institutions, professional NGOs, community based or religious organizations. Like PDIs, ICPs differ greatly in their professionalism, sector, community base and target group. As PDIs, ICP are rooted in society and can therefore be effective change agents. ICPs implement project in a number of social sectors that are to the benefit op **people in LMICs**.
Recent studies indicate that **Dutch citizens** are aware of the interconnectedness of problems and value equality. They are however not so much inclined to put this into action. Only 1,7% of the population does voluntary work for international goals, while almost 50% is involved as a volunteer in Dutch social issues. Opinions on development aid among the Dutch citizens are divided: A little over 40 % of the population is against recent budget cuts, the same share supports them, while 6% is undecided [Barometer 2025, Kinsbergen, Müller & Sneijers]
For WG, the programme CivicFocus is not a separate programme, since it follows the general ways of working of WG that have always consisted of capacity strengthening and financial support to PDIs for development projects. WG has been accompanying PDIs and ICPs for 35 years. Continued dialogue with PDIs and ICPs have shaped the ways of working of WG.
The intervention is aimed at the Netherlands and at LMICs as defined by OESO/DAC.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

Because of the focus on Dutch PDIs, possible donors would normally come from the Netherlands. The involvement of Dutch government diversifies the funding for WG that tends to lean highly on equity funds. For the Dutch government, greater involvement of Dutch citizens with international cooperation provides opportunities for more understanding and legitimacy of development policy. It also expresses that international cooperation needs a multi-actor approach and is not limited to government aid.
PDIs and ICPs mobilize their own funds for projects in LMICs. CivicFocus rewards already mobilized funds by adding a certain percentage, usually 50%. Especially ICPs benefit from fund raising training that is seen as essential for sustainability and local legitimacy and embeddedness.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

Wilde Ganzen's approach to strengthening the capacity of Dutch Private Development Initiatives (PDIs) and their in-country partners (ICPs) is **tailor-made and demand-driven.** Long term experience with community-led projects made clear that a one-size-fits-all solution rarely works and that global challenges require local solutions.
Another key lesson is that sustainability starts with **local ownership.** Initially, support was solely aimed at PDIs. Guided by "Shift the Power" and locally led development, WG put more emphasis on promoting decision-making by local partners. This requires (re)balancing power dynamics between PDIs and ICPs, ensuring partnerships are built on mutual respect and equality. This approach not only enhances projects and ICPs but also amplifies community participation
Within local ownership, WG emphasizes **local resource contribution** by communities and other stakeholders, including local governments. Local resource contribution is only possible combined with local embeddedness and legitimacy. The capacity

strengthening of the programme helps projects and ICPs to mobilize resources and thereby enhance local ownership, legitimacy, resilience, long-term impact while at the same time reducing dependency on (shrinking) foreign aid, including from PDIs.
In recent years, is has become clear that the localisation agenda also applies to the Netherlands. Support for international cooperation has diminished and there is a need to **reconnect to Dutch citizens**. PDIs pre-eminently are locally organized civilians contributing to development aid in a very personal way. They deserve recognition as co-actors in development. Therefore, WG piloted the Wilde Week campaign in 2025 to put PDIs and their ICPs in the spotlight. The initial results were very promising. It created a spirit of togetherness, boosted fundraising and visibility and ignited community events and personal storytelling.

Durability

How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?
A number of mechanisms in the approach will increase sustainability:

- Through strengthening PDIs and ICPs in their local fundraising, they become less dependent on WG and might become self-sustainable. While the ICP is strengthening its capacity to mobilize local resources, WG financing can temporarily cover exploitation costs.
- Through emphasizing the local embeddedness, collaboration with local stakeholders and legitimacy in the own community, ICPs will become less dependent on PDI funding.
- There is a possibility for ICPs to be directly financed by WG, under the tripartite (WG-PDI-ICP) collaboration, ICPs can directly apply for funds if they have mobilized sufficient local funds.
- If, through CivicFocus, PDIs become better at campaigning and storytelling, they will create a more involved and aware public, more inclined to contribute to or become part of PDIs.

The planned result of increased awareness of and involvement with PDIs of Dutch citizens has the highest risk of being not sustainable. CivicFocus aims for a 10% increase in number of citizens being aware and 25% being more involved in PDIs. Attribution of the programme to these results might be hard to establish and sustainability difficult to assess, since this result is highly influenced by external factors. This risk is addressed in the risk analysis.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain

Gender is part of the context- and problem analyses, outcomes and activities in the programme proposal. In the project portfolio of WG, girls and women were always well represented as target group, but gender was not addressed explicitly and consistently. Under CivicFocus, Dutch PDIs will be asked to do a gender sensitive and inclusive context analysis for all projects and gender issues must be included in funding requests and final reports. WG will introduce a Gender Award for PDIs that most effectively address gender issues, thereby stimulating greater attention to gender. At the end of the programme, the number of projects that have mainstreamed gender should have increased.
Training on gender is provided by WG and by WG's partner Change the Game academy (CtGA). They provide online and offline training on issues related to gender, locally-led development, local participation and legitimacy, sustainability and local fundraising. CtGA works with a gender focal point.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

Part of the programme proposal discussed the possible effect on climate change. WG raises awareness among PDIs in the Netherlands about the negative impact of travel and encourages them to be as mindful as possible, for example, by developing a travel policy.
WG' s general climate policy embraces the 'principles for Locally-led Climate Adaptation'. These principles emphasize inclusion, participation, justice and equity, and includes a commitment tofinance local actors to invest in their adaptation priorities, all central to WG's way of working.
Climate change is not an explicit aim of the policy framework *Focus*, nor of this programme, but is generally an important and increasing part of WG's project portfolio. ICPs operate on a small scale, relationally, and contextually, which offers opportunities for climate-relevant interventions (e.g., water, agroecology, energy). Many projects engage in mitigation and adaptation, or projects with another climate-related focus, such as vocational training in green energy or nature and environmental education in schools.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

The activity is in line with the general way of working of WG. The 3 strategies of capacity strengthening, supporting projects financially and public campaigning are the core business of WG and therefore CivicFocus is not a separate programme and is therefore aligned with the overall work of WG.
WG works together with other (Dutch) organisations in the sector to avoid duplication.
In capacity strengthening, WG will work with its partner 'Change the Game academy' (CtGA). CtGA originated within WG but has now grown into an independent worldwide Alliance. They provide online and offline training on issues related to gender, locally led development, local participation and legitimacy, sustainability and local fundraising.
Another partner in capacity strengthening is Partin, the branche organisation for Dutch small private initiatives for charity. Partin supports PDIs in a number of ways: by representing their interests in laws and regulations that concern PDIs, knowledge sharing and promoting visibility of PDIs. Partin's added value in this programme is particularly in the organisational strengthening part as for example financial management, policy planning and reporting.
The programme will also work with 'Impact' and 'Matters of De Nieuwe Gevers'. Both are skill-based volunteer networks that connect professionals with CSOs including PDIs.
The programme will work with a great number of Dutch PDIs and ICPs.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

Not applicable.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Women's Rights and Gender Equality

Gender mainstreaming

Indicators
To what extent is gender mainstreamed in program design, implementation and monitoring of the programme?
Measurements: To be measured using a gender marker that WG will develop based on the OECD gender marker.

Strengthened Civil Society

Capacity strengthening local organisations (focus)

Indicators
Number of local organisations reached with capacity strengthening
Measurements: Target: 80

Locally led Development

Indicators
EUR of MFA financing going directly (or maximum through one intermediary) to local actors
Measurements: Target: 1500000.00

To what extent has the affected population/target group been included in the programme design, discussion of progress and planning of activities?
Measurements: % of ICPs reporting meaningful involvement in project design, progress assessment and planning. Target: >60% at ETE.

General Theme

General theme - only to be used for Activity specific indicators

Indicators
1. Total # PDIs reached withing the programme
Measurements: Sum of # unique PDIs reached across all program strategies
Target: ≥300 unique PDIs at final evaluation

2. # supported diaspora organizations within # supported PDIs reached/supported
Measurements: Disaggregated from 'Sum of # unique PDIs reached across all strategies of the program'. Target: to be defined in baseline.

3. # ICPs reached within the programme (disaggregated)
Measurements: Sum of # unique ICPs achieved across all strategies of the program. Target: ≥300 unique ICPs at final evaluation

4. # local religious organizations within # reached ICPs.
Measurements: Disaggregated from 'Sum of # unique ICPs reached across all strategies of the program'. Target: to be defined in baseline.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Type of report	Period covered	Deadline
Baseline report (other). The baseline should be compliant with the IOB criteria for evaluations where relevant to baseline. ToR and inception report for the Baseline are to be approved by MFA.	1st January 2026 - 30 June 2026	31st August 2026.
Annual plan and annual budget and liquidity forecast (for 2027 onwards)	January - December for the years 2026 (Annual plan 2026 received on 30/10/25), 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030	1st November of the previous year, annually
Combined annual report – narrative and financial to be published in IATI under 'related documents/ documents link'* *sensitive information should not be published in IATI N.B. the final annual report (2030) should include an overview of the targets versus the actual results over the 5-year period.	January – December for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, conform IATI standard.	1st of May, annually. For the final year 2030: July 31st, 2031
Annual auditors report N.B. the final annual financial report (2030) should include an accumulative overview in which the initial 5-year budget is compared to the total expenditure.	January – December for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030	1st of May, annually. For the final year 2030: July 31st, 2031
Midterm Evaluation (MTE) (other) - Compliant with the IOB criteria for evaluations. - ToR and inception report for the Midterm Evaluation are to be approved by MFA.	2026 - mid 2028	1st November, 2028
Endterm Evaluation (ETE) of the programme (evaluation) - Compliant with the IOB criteria for evaluations. - ToR and inception report for the Midterm Evaluation are to be approved by MFA.	2026 - 2030	1st of May, 2031

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term evaluation has been planned. If yes, state:

- MTE and ETE are to be commissioned by partner WG and should be compliant with the IOB criteria for evaluations.
- The MFA is to approve the Terms of Reference and Inception Report for the above mentioned evaluations.
- The IOB quality criteria for evaluations are available on https://english.iob-evaluatie.nl/documents/2022/04/22/evaluation-quality-criteria and will be shared with partner WG.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- The budget is arithmetically correct.
- The amounts/rates in the budget are acceptable.
- The structure of the budget is in conformity with the template provided by DSO/MM.
- Overheads are at 7%.
- For more detail, see attached full budget spreadsheet .

EXPENSES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
I. Direct programme costs						
I. FUND MANAGEMENT costs Wilde Ganzen						
I.A. Staff costs for personnel of WG	505.307	520.467	536.081	552.164	568.729	2.682.748
I.B. Other fund management related costs						-
I. Subtotal of I (max 20% of VIII)	**505.307**	**520.467**	**536.081**	**552.164**	**568.729**	**2.682.748**
II. Other direct programme costs						
II. Activity-related costs :						
II.A. Capacity strengthening Dutch PDIs (can include staffcosts applicant if provided by applicant)	80.151	81.205	82.291	83.409	84.562	411.617
II.B. Monitoring, evaluation and learning with/among Dutch PDIs	39.795	4.795	99.795	4.795	114.795	263.975
II.C. Audit costs	25.000	26.250	27.563	28.941	30.388	138.141
III. Subtotal direct costs Wilde Ganzen (I and II)	***650.253***	***632.716***	***745.729***	***669.309***	***798.473***	***3.496.481***
	Year 1	*Year 2*	*Year 3*	*Year 4*	*Year 5*	*Total*
IV. Overheads / indirect costs Wilde Ganzen (max 15% of III)						
7% of direct costs applicant	45.518	44.290	52.201	46.852	55.893	244.754
V. Subtotal direct costs and indirect costs APPLICANT (=III + IV)	***695.771***	***677.006***	***797.930***	***716.161***	***854.366***	***3.741.234***
	Year 1	*Year 2*	*Year 3*	*Year 4*	*Year 5*	*Total*
VI. Programme costs (financing of) Dutch PDI						
VI. Direct costs of Dutch PDI (and other third parties)						
A.1 Financing of Project activities through **100%** service-delivery (ex Ukraine min 30% A1+A2) in lower and mid income country's	465.000	465.000	465.000	465.000	465.000	2.325.000
A.2 Financing of Project activities through **mix of service delivery & non-service-delivery** (ex Ukraine) in lower and mid income country's	1.035.000	1.035.000	1.035.000	1.035.000	1.035.000	5.175.000
B.1 Financing of Project activities through **100%** service-delivery (Ukraine min 30% B1+B2)	80.000	200.000	320.000	480.000	600.000	1.680.000
B.2 Financing of Project activities through **mix of service delivery & non** service-delivery (Ukraine)	160.000	400.000	640.000	920.000	1.200.000	3.320.000
C. Financing of Project activities in the Netherlands	460.064	463.120	500.713	545.412	600.944	2.570.253
D. Capacity Strengthening in-Country Partners	223.862	230.578	237.495	244.620	251.958	1.188.513
VII. Subtotal direct costs Dutch PDI and other third parties (A+B+C+D)	**2.423.926**	**2.793.698**	**3.198.208**	**3.690.032**	**4.152.903**	**16.258.766**
Indirect costs/Overhead of Dutch PDI (max 15% for Dutch PDI or direct costs partners) (Indien van toepassing, check selectieproces WG eigen bijdrage Dutch PDI).	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Subtotal direct costs and indirect costs Dutch PDI (VI+VII)	**2.423.926**	**2.793.698**	**3.198.208**	**3.690.032**	**4.152.903**	**16.258.766**
IX. Grand total of V and VIII	**3.119.697**	**3.470.704**	**3.996.138**	**4.406.193**	**5.007.269**	**20.000.000**

CivicFocus budget - input based

EXPENSES	*Interventiestrategie 1: Capaciteitsversterking*	*Interventiestrategie 2: Financiering*	*Interventiestrategie 3: Storytelling door PDI*	*Total*
I. Direct programme costs				
I. FUND MANAGEMENT costs Wilde Ganzen				
I.A. Staff costs for personnel of WG	623.895	1.434.958	623.895	2.682.748
I.B. Other fund management related costs				-
I. Subtotal of I (max 20% of VIII)	**623.895**	**1.434.958**	**623.895**	**2.682.748**
II. Other direct programme costs				
II. Activity-related costs :				
II.A. Capacity strengthening Dutch PDIs (can include staffcosts applicant if provided by applicant)	411.617			411.617
II.B. Monitoring, evaluation and learning with/among Dutch PDIs	30.336	190.072	43.568	263.975
II.C. Audit costs	15.875	99.466	22.800	138.141
III. Subtotal direct costs Wilde Ganzen (I and II)	***1.081.722***	***1.724.496***	***690.262***	***3.496.481***
	Interventiestrategie 1: Capaciteitsversterking	*Interventiestrategie 2: Financiering*	*Interventiestrategie 3: Storytelling door PDI*	*Total*
IV. Overheads / indirect costs Wilde Ganzen (max 15% of III)				
7% of direct costs applicant	75.721	120.715	48.318	244.754
V. Subtotal direct costs and indirect costs APPLICANT (=III + IV)	***1.157.443***	***1.845.211***	***738.581***	***3.741.234***
	Interventiestrategie 1: Capaciteitsversterking	*Interventiestrategie 2: Financiering*	*e 3: Storytelling door PDI*	*Total*
VI. Programme costs (financing of) Dutch PDI				
VI. Direct costs of Dutch PDI (and other third parties)				
A.1 Financing of Project activities through **100%** service-delivery (ex Ukraine min 30% A1+A2) in lower and mid income		2.325.000		2.325.000
A.2 Financing of Project activities through **mix of service delivery &** non-service-delivery (ex Ukraine) in lower and mid income country's		5.175.000		5.175.000
B.1 Financing of Project activities through **100%** service-delivery (Ukraine min 30% B1+B2)		1.680.000		1.680.000
B.2 Financing of Project activities through **mix of service delivery & non** service-delivery (Ukraine)		3.320.000		3.320.000
C. Financing of Project activities in the Netherlands			2.570.253	2.570.253
D. Capacity Strengthening in-Country Partners	1.188.513			1.188.513
VII. Subtotal direct costs Dutch PDI and other third parties (A+B+C+D)	**1.188.513**	**12.500.000**	**2.570.253**	**16.258.766**
Indirect costs/Overhead of Dutch PDI (max 15% for Dutch PDI or direct costs partners) (Indien van toepassing, check selectieproces WG eigen bijdrage Dutch PDI).	-	-	-	-
VIII. Subtotal direct costs and indirect costs Dutch PDI (VI+VII)	**1.188.513**	**12.500.000**	**2.570.253**	**16.258.766**
IX. Grand total of V and VIII	**2.345.956**	**14.345.211**	**3.308.834**	**20.000.000**

CivicFocus budget - output based

Earmarking

- The Netherlands is the only institutional donor. An amount of EUR 5 million (EUR 1 million per annum) is earmarked for PDI / ICP initiatives in Ukraine ('Ukraine window').
- A minimum of 30% of budget should be spent on activities related to service delivery that directly improve the lives of people and communities as was described in the policy letter of 27 June 2025

Prepayments

- Payments need to be entered as prepayments (budget > EUR 25.000).
- Maximum prepayments: 95% (witholding 5% as the final payment in 2031)
- The reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Payments will be made as prepayments.
Maximum prepayments is set to 95%, in line with the standard. The final payment or refund will depend on the settling of the grant.
At the end of the activity the prepayments will be justified based on the annual reports including audits.

Available resources

	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	n.a.
Firm commitments by PDIs (PDI fundraising)	to be determined
Dutch contribution	20.000.000
Total available resources	20.000.000
Budget needed	20.000.000

	EUR
Still to be financed	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	n.a.
Uncovered balance	n.a.

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?

Executing organisation WG usually adds a 50% premium on top of funds already mobilised by the Dutch Private Development Initiatives, thus coming down to a WG share of 33% of total PDI funds flow to ICPs. In the framework of CivicFocus, a carefully selected group of PDIs and ICPs that substantially contribute to the CivicFocus central policy goals will qualify for an increased premium of 100% on top of PDI raised funds. This targeted allocation of funds is meant to further strengthen and highlight powerful and inspiring examples of PDI projects within the broader scene of international cooperation.
Moreover, Dutch PDIs and their ICPs employ a great number of volunteers whose involvement is highly valued yet not expressed in monetary terms.
Because of the nature of the premium model explained before, there will be no uncovered balance as no further PDI projects will be accepted under CivicFocus should the budget deplete.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

An audit opinion including a report of findings is required as part of annual progress reports.